WITH A PHYSICIAN ON HIS ROUNDS. SCENES IN ONE DISTRICT EAST OF THE BOWERY -SWARMS OF CHILDREN AND THE REAR TENS-MENT-HOUSES FROM WHICH THEY COME-EAGER-

NESS TO GET EXCURSION TICKETS.
The fifty physicians who were sworn in last Wednesday have been stea lily at work visiting the tenement-houses and other abodes of the poor in the city. The districts vary in size according to the worldly prosperity of the inhabitants. In the uptown districts of the city one physician is able to cover a large area, but in most of the region below Houston-st, many visits have to be made in every

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE accompanied Dr. Bock for some time in his visits to houses of poor people between Rivington and Division-sts., east of the Bowery. This part of the city is not as wretched as

between Rivington and Division-sts, east of the Bowery. This part of the city is not as wretched as some neighboring ones; yet few persons would care to remain long in the streets. What strikes the notice first of all is the swarm of children that covers every stoop and compels the unaccustomed passer-by to pick his way over the pavements with scrapnlous care. Where do they come from? is the question that rises at once in the visitor's mund. The buildings that line the streets seem quite unable to pour out such a host of youngsters, and, besides, many of the front rooms are occupied by petty manufacturers.

The doctor was able to solve the problem. "Come with me," he said, "and you will see where they come from." And he plunged into a narrow passage-way, up-stairs and down-stars, until he cutered and rarea—perhaps twenty feet square. Here a strange spectacle was presented. Half a dozen ill-favored and half-clothed women were vigorously scouring the contents of a washt-tub, or carrying water, which they used without discrimination, to mop the floor or boil the pot. When the doctor first sharled the privacy of the enclosure, thirty children were counted in the area alone, besides a sprinkling of freway heads in the amount of the provided and half-clothed women were vigorously scouring the contents of a washt-tub, or carrying water, which they used without discrimination, to mop the floor or boil the pot. When the doctor first sharled the privacy of the enclosure, thirty children were counted in the area alone, besides a sprinkling of freway heads in the surrounding windows. Many of the toddiing infants were almost naked, and all, old and young, were dury beyond description. There was a hydrant in the middle of the area, but the efficacy of water to cleanes the when it was purpose of the area had a serious of the serious o to which it was put was to amuse a baby who sat astride the handle and crowed lustily at the stream of water that was running to waste. All the chil-dren wore some shreds of clothing, but none was decently clad.

decently clad.

"Are there any sick children here?" inquired the doctor, with a benevolent though feeble smile, as the small occupants of the lofts, to which the excitement of the new arrival had now been communicated, began to swell the crowd already around him.

"Sick children, did you say?" exchained a barearned woman, elbowing her way through the crowd. "No, it died two days age, But if you want to vaccinate em, there's a plenty that's never been vaccinated."

armed woman, ellowing her way through the crowd. "No, it died two days age. But if you want to vaccinate em, there's a pienty that's never been vaccinated."

This was a very common story wherever the doctor stepped. He did not vaccinate himself, he said, but if they would go to headquarters they could have their children vaccinated without cost. They shook their heads at the suggestion, being evidently too shiftless to walk so far for the sake of the little ones' health. Withall their squal'or and degradation these people did not seem discontented, vet the abject misery of their condition moved the doctor's compassion. He drew out a handful of free excursion tickets and asked one mother who was carrying a pinched and weazened nursing if she would like to have a sail on the water. The question redoubled the interest of the women, each of whom by some unknown process singled her own children out of the mass, and pushed them forward as a recommendation for the doctor's favor,"

"How many children have you, my good woman?" he inquired of one of the most eager.

"Only ten, sir," she said; "that woman there has fourteen, but some of mine have died," returned the woman in question; "you never had but twelve.

The doctor told the members of the little community to address their remarks to him. He could not give them tickets for all their children, he said, but he would do as much as he could.

There was a plasterer from Brooklyn working about the buildings who scemed possessed of a fair share of common sense. He had worked, he said, a great deal among the tenement-houses, and the people were all pretty much alike. None of them seemed tounderstand the use of water, nor to be at all troubled by the foul smells that pervaded the areas. Where he was then working was one of the healthiest parts of the city, and he could not understand how amid all the fifth and garbage so few of the people were siek. He had worked in other parts of the city, however, where there was a sick child in almost every room.

Dr. Bock's visits were

The woman said that her buby was sick, but was getting better.

"Have you had a physician?" inquired the doctor.

"Yes, we had a homofatik physician."

"Did his medicine do the buby good?"

"Well, I don't know whether the homofatik pills

are good for much or not, but the baby got better."

"Yes, the homofapit pills is dood," lisped a healthy-looking child, as she took the bottle from her mother's hand and poured out three or four of the little pills, which she swallowed with evident

satisfaction.

The doctor, who is a staunch allopathist, beamed apon the child with mild approval, and taking a prescription blank from his pad, tilled it out and gave it to the mother, after which he distributed some excursion tickets, which had the usual effect of bringing all the inmates of the houses into the

some excursion tickets, which had the usual effect of bringing all the inmates of the houses into the open area.

Some of the younger children are very pretty, and in the regular gradation from infancy to youth which all these families present it is somewhat depressing to mark the gradual hardening that comes with advancing years. The mothers in their own way seem to love their children quite as much as in the higher walks of life, leaving an observer in some doubt whether to side with the philosophers who assert that the natural affections are the best part of life or with those who declare that they are as strong in brutes as in men and therefore worthy of little esteem. The degree to which the tenement-houses are packed can be understood only when seen. A room supplied with a stove, a cupboard, a few beds and chairs and a table is capable of accommodating two families "without crowding," and often a few workingmen lodge there besides, reminding one of the man whose family occupied one corne; of a room in which four other families were lodged, and who said to his landlord, on being asked how his wife and children were getting along, that they would do very comfortably indeed if only the family in the middle didn't take boarders.

There was an exhibition in another rear tenementhouse, which would have provoked the indignation of Alfred Love and his Society of Universal Peace, Dr. Bock had just written a prescription for a pretty child, who was weeping in evident misery.

"Now I will give you an excursion ticket to the seaside," he ventured.

"Oh, land sakes," exclaimed the woman; "here, Amnie, run and tell Mrs. — and she called over to a little girl the names of half-a-dozen inmates, who appeared in due order with their broods. The doctor distributed some tickets. One woman's that she called a pair of little three-year-old twins, and said: "Now Georgie and Dickie, show the doctor how to fight?" and she put one one ach side of her knee. They were well trained, for they at once began to braudish their small firs

HOW THE STREETS ARE CLEANED.

TALK WITH JAMES S. COLEMAN, THE NEW SUPER-INTENDENT-THE QUESTION OF DISPOSING OF THE REFUSE-CLEANING THE STREETS BY MA-

James S. Coleman, the new Superintendent of Street Cleaning, received a TRIBUNE reporter very cordially one day last week at his private office in the rooms of the Street-Cleaning Department, No. 51 Chambers-st. Mr. Coleman, who has now fairly entered upon the great undertaking of keeping the streets of New-York free from filth, is a man above medium height, of light build, erect, prepossessing in manners, and of easy earriage. His hair is quite gray, although he has hardly reached the middle stage of life. He wears a moderate sandy mustache and narrow chin beard. He impresses one as being a man of quick perceptions and of excellent

"I suppose," remarked Mr. Coleman with a smile. "that THE TRIBUKE has received from day to day a number of letters complaining of filth and garbage in different quarters of the city."

"Such complaints are certainly very ridiculous,

VISITING TENEMENT-HOUSES for how can people expect that this vast undertaking can be accomplished in a single day, or even a single week! However, I have apor even a single week! However, I have appointed John S. Bacon complaint clerk, a new position in the department, and to his care all complaints are now consigned. We do not care how many of them are received, for they will all be attended to in due time. Meanwhile all such letters are placed on file, the name and address of the complainant are entered on a book, and the cause of the complaint is specified. A duplicate is then made out and transmitted inmediately to Mr. Plunkett, at the depot at the foot of East Seventeenth-st., and if the case is an urgent one, instructions that it be attended to without delay are sent from headquarters through the telephone. The complaints are then sent to the superintendents of districts, of which there are four. We have under these superintendents thirty foremen, one to each notice precinct. Sixty hours men have been hired, and, if necessary at any time, the number will be further increased. In fitness for the work alone having weight in the selections.

"What disposition will be made of the refuse at the refuse

itness for the work arone having weight tions.

"What disposition will be made of the refuse?"

"The intention is to use it for filling low lands. This plan lessens the expense of carrying it to sea, and much increases the value of the ground filled."

"What is the present plan of collecting the dirt and garbage!"

from the shore is only a few feet beneath the surface of the water,"

Where are the damping places!"

They are at Market, Jackson, Stanion, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-sighth and Forty-sixth-sts. on the East River; and at Canal, Twelfth, Twenty-first, Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh and Sixty-seventh-size, on the Hudson River. There are one or two scows at each damping place. It is proposed to have another damp at Pler No. 12, East River, below the foot of Wall-st. The lower part of the city is very populous, and its inhabitants are to a great extent of a class which creates a surprising amount of refuse in a surprisingly short time. The distance from some of these down town streets to the pler at the foot of Canal-st., on the West Side, or to that at the loot of Marketst., on the East Side, is too great. Another pier is needed, and the matter is now in the hands of the Department of Docks."

"Under your system how often will the streets be cleaned to

"Under your system how often will the streets be deaned to "
"The principal streets and avenues will be cleaned twice I week, the less important streets once a week. We still follow the old plan of having maps of the city marked with different colored inks, showing the streets that have received attention each day. This department now employs 480 laborers and 353 hired earts besides using 66 carts which belong to the city."
"On an average about tharty miles. Before long more cleaning will be done by machinery, and the average distance will be increased."
"Does the work of the department now proceed in a manner satisfactory to yourself!"

formerly occupied as the schoolhouse of the Collegiate Dutch church in Garden-st. (now Exchangeplace), between William and Broad-sts. The postoffice was just opposite the old South Dutch Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Mathews was then the pastor, The schoolhouse was a one-stery frame building, about thirty-two feet long and twenty-two feet broad. The postmaster at that time was General Theodorus Bailey, a gentleman of the old school, upright and honest in all his dealings. He lived in the house adjoining the office, and at about 7 o'clock every morning would enter the office serupulously neatly attired in a blue dress coat with brass buttons, satin vest, ruffled shirt, and yellow nan-

"The working force of the office at this time con sisted of six clerks, who boarded with the post master, and were obliged to be at their posts at 5 o'clock in the morning. The carriers' district ran from the Battery to about Spring-st. The carriers received no regular salary, but were paid 2 cents for each letter and 1 cent for each newspaper dehvered. Besides serving a very large district, they were obliged to perform elerical labor before startmere obliged to perform elerical labor before starting out in the morning. Their duties became so onerous that they petitioned Congress for relief from elerical duties, and Gideon Lee, afterward Mayor of this city, had a law passed in 1838, which remains on the statute books to this day, forbidding carriers to open, make up, or assort mails. Then stage-coaches ran between this city and Albany, and a certain Captain Beach, who was reputed to have the best and fastest horses on the road, had the contract for carrying the mail between these two points. On the arrival of a mail coach at the office in this city, the guard would blow a blast on his horn, and an eager crowd, anxious for letters, would always loudly greet this welcome sound.

POST, PRESS AND POLITICS.

POST, PRESS AND POLITICS.

Summer. Other events that happened in the office in 1831 were the appointment of Assistant Postmaster Barnabas Bates, and of Cashier Sammel Gouvernenr, a cousin of the postmaster. Mr. Bates was an Englishman, and a clergyman by education. He introduced the system of insuring money letters, charging I per cent of the value; and he made a great deal of money by it. In 1831 the first safe was bought. It was a strong wooden box, covered with sheet iron, opening like a trunk. It is somewhere around the post-office yet. In the following year, 1832, the cholera raged in this city and killed thousands of people. All that possibly could leave the city did so. Three postal clerks also took the scare and left us, expecting to be reinstated on their return. But when they came back their places were filled. Between 1832 and 1835 nothing of imperiance occurred. In 1835 the great fire which destroyed the greater part of New-York City also burned the post-office. The mails, the furniture and the letter-boxes were saved. For several days the business of the office was conducted on the sidewalk, and then was removed to a shop in Pinest, next door to the present Sub-Ticasury. Two weeks after the office was removed to a building called the Rotunda, situated in City Hall Park, facing Chambers-st., and near Collect-st., now Centre. The Rotunda had formerly been used for the exhibition of pictures, and was about fifty feet in diameter.

the Studies and astinated in City Hall Park, facture Chambers, and stated in City Hall Park, facture in the Studies of pictures, and was about fifty feet in diameter.

"In 1836it was found that Postuaster Gouverner was a defaulter, and Jonathan I. Coldington was appointed his successor." In the latter's term of office the first attempts were made to levy access, ments on the employes for political purposes, but were frowned down by him. He had an addition to the post-office, intereased the number of boxes to 414, and on complaint being made by the merchants that the office was too far uptown, established a branch carriers' office at Exchance place and Williams-st., and charged 2 cents for every letter delivered from this city; as there were about 2,000 letters daily, he made some \$60. The rents of the boxes, sale of waste materials, and all local currents of the form of office expired, and in the expectation of being removed he did not renew his bonds. It could be successfully and the successfully with the Posteduris required to the property of the successfully were also his emoluments. In 1811 Mr. Coldington's term of office expired, and in the expectation of being removed he did not renew his bonds. Produced with the Posteduris required to the produce of the compiled with the Posteduris required to the complex with the postedure. The produce the compiled with the Posteduris required to the complex with the postedure. The produce the compiled with the Posteduris required to the complex with the postedure. The produce the first and held office at the was removed, and John Loriner Graham was appointed in his place. In 1835 the compiled with the Posteduris required to the complex with the postedure of the produce of the compiled with the Posteduris Posteduris required to the complex with the postedure of the posteduristic produces and continued to the complex with the postedure of the posteduristic produces and posteduristic produces and posteduristic produces and posteduristic produces and posteduristic produces

issim was so great, and the crowd was so large, that several regiments could doubtlessly have been raised on the spot. On the office he ming yacant by the appointant of General Div and he completed with the position, william R. Taylor, who had been employed in the office from 1847, was appointed postimater. He only served one year and was succeeded by Abrain Wakeman In the draft riots in 1863. Mr. Wakeman is house in Yorkville was bringed down by the mob, and fears were entertained that an attack would be made on the post office. One hundred gams with animumition and fifty hand-bombs with live second theses were brought from Governor's Island. The clerks were kept in the building three days and drilled in the use of arms. Cannon were placed facing the doors, and the bombs were laid on the leake of the roof, so that they could have been garried and rolled down on the heads of an attacking mob. Rullians would have been warmly received. An aflair which has never been told by the newspapers was the needent of the Rullians of a letter cellector named George Elder, by the police, in the riot in front of The Tiettus Building.

"In Mr. Wakeman's administration the independent offices at Yorkville, Harlem, Manhattanville, Bloomingdale, Inwood and Fort Washington were discontinued and changed into stations. In 1861 Mr. Wakeman resigned and was succeeded by James Kelly, who held office and there found in office and there found in office and into the continued and changed into stations. In 1861 Mr. Wakeman resigned and was succeeded by James Kelly, who held office mid the vicinity of the police in a perfect state of chaose for the policy of t

"Among the many reforms recently introduced within a post-office. The old independent offices of Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, Woodlawn,

welcome sound.

"In 1827 the post-office was removed to the old Merchant's Exchange Building, situated at the corner of Garden and Hanover-exts. The office was in the basement. Postmater Bailey died soon after, and Samuel L. Gouverneur, son-in law of President Mouroe, was appointed in his place. Darring Mr. Gouverneur's postmastership an event occurred which attracted general attention and called forth general indignation. General James Watson Webb, Editor of The Courier and Enquirer, cannot be worked, and and the had to acknowledge the Democratic postmaster with retaining mailed cepies of his Whig journal. He procured a search warrant and, in company with High Sheriit Oliver W. Lowndes, raneached the post-office. But not single paper did he ind, and he had to acknowledge originated in this way: An employable trouble of the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for forwarding the papers, when he was really not obliged to do so. This clerk, who was personally known to trace and the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for forwarding the papers, when he was really not obliged for the paper did be conclusion that his paper was the had to acknowledge for the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for forwarding the papers, when he was really not obliged to do so. This clerk, who was personally known to trace and the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for forwarding the papers, when he was really not obliged to do so. This clerk, who was personally known to trace and the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for forwarding the papers, when he was really not obliged for the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for forwarding the papers, when he was really not obliged for the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for forwarding the papers, when he was really not obliged for the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for forwarding the papers, when he was really not obliged to do so. This clerk, who was personally known to clerk the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for the manufacture of the paper to a clerk named Tompkins for the manufacture of the paper to a cle

LOUAL MISCELLANY.

QUESTIONS OF WORK AND WAGES. SERMON BY THE LEADER OF STRIKERS IN A BROOK-LYN FACTORY-HOPES OF EMPLOYES OF PUBLIC

DEPARIM NTS

One af the incidents of the season's labor troubles is a circumstance connected with the strike of the employes in the Brooklyn Hydraulic Iron Works. This strike was one of the first movements for a Saturday half-holiday, conducted by the Society of Amalgamated Engineers. The leader of the men is a man named William Walton, who is a regularly ordained minister. At the last meeting of the conference, however, Mr. Walton was assigned to a suburban parish which he thought too limited for his ability, and consequently he resigned temp rarily from his clerical duties and went to work in the Hydraulic works as a machinist, a trade he had learned while a young man. Naturally he was chosen to lead he men and to advise the proper measures to be taken by the strikers. It is said that in conjunction with the Society of Amalgamated Engineers he has rendered valuable services during the strike. The preacher-mechanic conducted the service at the Grand Street Methodist Frotestam Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and preached to a large congregation of fellow worksman and others.

cleaning will be done by main miles. Before long more eleanines will be done by main miles and to provide distance will be increased."

In 1888 the work of the department now proceed in a miles and to I cents for over. Letters were almost an internal to the reduced to the department of the miles and to I cents for over. Letters were almost an internal toward part and the work of the department of the centre work of th

amount called for or not. It short, I am totally non-committal."

In reply to further questions, Mr. Herrick stated that some of the particulars of the present report of the Insurance Superintendent were not known at the time the receiver was appeared in 1877; that he knew all about the Henry C. Boneil call loan, but had nothing to say concerning it.

DROWNED IN THE RIVERS.

DROWNED IN THE RIVERS.

The body of an infant, headless and much decomposed, was found in the North River at the foot of Jay-st, early yesterday morang by some boys who were preparing to take a bath. It was impossible to tell from the appearance of the body whether the head had been severed before death or had been forn off by the action of the water.

The police yesterday found the body of an unknown man about lifty years old, with gray hair, mustache and chin whiskers, in the water at Pier No. 18, North River. There was nothing in the pockets of the clothing by winch the body could be identified.

An unknown man was drowned yesterday while bathing in the East River at the foot of Fifty-eighth-st, dis body was not recovered. His clothing was taken to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police Station for identification.

AID FOR THE SEASIDE SANITARIUM. The following additional contributions in aid of the Seaside Sanitarium for Poor Sick Children, at Rockaway Beach, have been received by the presi-

dent:

If. G. Cornell.
Mrs. E. P. Perkins.
Ie Mrs. Arnold.
Scale Mrs. Arnold.
Mrs. Arnold.
Scale Mrs. Arnold

Over 400 poor women and sick children enjoyed the benefits of the Sanitarium last week.

VEGETABLES AT LOW PRICES. VEGETABLES AT LOW PRICES.

The extremely low prices of vegetables this season will cause the Long Island farmers in the fall to sow more winter grain than heretofore. Potatoes are now being dug in large quantities, and were never finer, but prices are low; \$2 a barrel being the highest price obtained, and from that the price varies down to \$1 25. Some farmers last week sold entire loads of beans for 12 cents a bushel, while others who were unable to get even that price cut the bag strings and emptied the beans out for Italian women and others to carry away.

A WOMAN SERIOUSLY STABBED. A WOMAN SERIOUSLY STABBED.

Michael O'Brien and Timothy J. Sallivan, laborces, and immates of the tenement-house at No. 119
Baxter-st, engaged in a drunken light yesterday afternoon, and Sullivan drew a knife. Mrs. O'Brien went to her husband's assistance, and prevented hunfrom being injured, but she received three serious stab wounds. Sullivan cut her in the cheek, side and back before he was all same. O'Brien was

sent to l'ellevne Hospital. Sullivan was locked up in the Mulberry Street Police Station.

A MAN WHO COULDN'T STOP PREACHING.

David O. Jones, a thickset man, dressed in coarse Scotch stuff, with reddish unkempt hair and a freekled face, was taken before Justice Bixby yesterday morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court by Officer Van Buskirk, of the Steamboat Squad, who said that he arrested him at the foot of West Teuth-st, where he was exhorting a crowd of men and boys.

The Magistrate—Von can't be allowed to do this. A MAN WHO COULDN'T STOP PREACHING.
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The Magistrate—Von can't be allowed to do this. It is a violation of a corporation ordinance, and you must stop this preaching in the street unless you have a permit from the Mayor.

Mr. Jones—I was not violating any ordinance, but was doing the bidding of the Lord, and I can't stop preaching; I must do it. The officer had no business to arrest me, as I was not disturbing the peace. I was only cautioning those who listened to me against the devil, who has his spies and emissaries out everywhere to can't poor humanity in his clutches.

The Magistrate—I shall have to five you if you do

out everywhere to can't poor numarity in the clutches.

The Magistrate—I shall have to fine you if you do not discontinue this business and promise me that you will not go down to the docks any more. Have you any money to pay your fine, which will be \$5 \cdot Mr. Jones—I don't preach for money, Judge; I preach for the glory of God and the love of Jesus.

The Officer (interrupting)—He used to be a long-shoreman, but now lives at the Bowery Mission House.

shereman, but now lives at the Bowery Mission House.

The Magistrate—If I let you go, will you promise me to keep quiet and not draw crowds on the docks or streets? Go about and see your people, and confine yourself quietly to your mission work, and no one will interrupt you.

Sir, Jones—I can't make such a promise, Judge. I must exhort these people to be saved. Suppose half a dozen souls should be lost to-day by my keeping still; what a responsibility would rest on me!

The Magistrate—I'll take my mare of the responsibility in that respect. I do not want to lock you up if you'll keep quiet and not draw a crowd on the docks or streets.

The Jones—I can't make such a promise. I must go about like my Master, doing good and bringing stateers to see the error of their ways and to seek repentance at the feet of the Saviour. I don't want to violate the law, but I can't make such a promise.

The Justice thereupon remanded Jones to the custody of the officer, to be produced in Court this morning.

FREE USE OF REVOLVERS.

FREE USE OF REVOLVERS.

Hugh Mechan, the agent of the large tenement house No. 103 East One-hundred-and-ninth-st., which is owned by his wife, late Saturday night entered the premises for the purpose of quelling a disturbance on one of the upper floors. As he opened the door of the room a pisiol was fired at him, the ball traversing his scalp, inflicting a wound five or six inches long. Mechan grappied with his would-be nutrierer and handed him over to the custody of Policemen Moritz, of the Twenty-third Precinct police, who had been attracted to the spot by the shooting. About the same time a free fight took place in a rear room of Mrs. Fandy's grocery store on the first floor of the same time a free fight took place in a rear room of the police were heard. Placing his prisoner in the heads of a man named McKenna, the policeman mashed into the place, which he found in great conjusion. Chairs and tables having been overturned, micrors smashed and the floor covered with fragments of broken bottles. Mrs. Fandy alleged that Mechan had dismantled her place, and demanded his arrest. Two other men. Frederick Hauset and Patrick Hughes, were also arrested. Meanwhile MicKen a and his prisoner had a struggle on the waik, a d the latter finally escaped by slipping from his coat, which he left in McKenna's hands. When Policemen Moritz rea hed the station with his other prisoners it was deserved that Hughes was badly cut on the lips and face. He was paroled to get his wounds dressed and the others were loaded up. At the Harlem Police Court yesterday Mahan was fined \$10 by Justice Gardner, and Hauset was held for trial in \$1,900 bail on a charge of feloneous asseult preferred by Hughes, who swore that Hauset twice fired at him with a revolver. The police are looking for the man who first attempted to kill Mechan.

REPORTING TOO MANY NAMES. REPORTING TOO MANY NAMES.

REPORTING TOO MANY NAMES.

A special committee of the Board of Education of Newark is investigating the return made of the school children in the Tenth Ward. James Williams, the enumerator appointed by the Board to register the names and ages of the school children of the Tenth Ward, made a return of 3,700 children, which is 1,200 loss than the number returned by the enumerator last year, John Stracks. The discrepancy in the figures prompted the Board to investigate the matter. The proportion of school children in the other wards of the city in 1880 was from 25 to 28 per cent. The Tenth Ward courser-ator made the proportion for that ward in 1880 43 per cent. It was found that names were duplicated, per cent. It was found that names were duplicated, and that the names of dead persons and others over or under age were given. The enumerator receives 5 cents for each name reported. Strucks, the enumerator for 1880, is now a tax Assesso: for las ward.

HOME VEWS

PROMINENT ARRIVALS. Pittle Avenue Hotel—Ex-Semator Roscoe Conkling, of citics, and J. C. Glade, German Consul at Honolulu Window Hotel—Count and Conniess Catrorog, of Paris States and Hone-Countaider A. C. Cowminshield, and Licatenant Frederick Collins, U.S.N. Bravert House—Witt Dexter, of Chuago didney House—Judge Henry C. Dioble, of New-tricans directed Central Hotel—Ex-Congressman B. T. Eliggs, of Delaware.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Square kerchiefs have replaced fichus for house The primary school at Williamsbridge has been Twilled silk surahs, at \$1 a yard, are used for mid-

The absence of all jewelry is now more elegant than a profusion of it. "Beef, wine and iron" is the new drink at the soda-water fountains.

A nursery for the children of poor working women has been established in Harlem.

"Beware of sunstroke" is the sign of warning at a umbrella house in Broadway. Princess dresses and those with short waists and bunchy cashes are affected by asthetic young ladies.

A small sailboat, containing two men, was run down in the North River last evening by the ferry-boat Pavonia, of the Pavonia Ferry Company. The men were res cued:

A Small cathoat was capsized v. terday off Fort Columbus. The occupants, eight in number, while struggling in the water were rescued by the Staten Island ferryboat Pomona. Island lerry book Temena.

COSTLY BRONZE DOORS.

The front doors of the new house of William H.

Vanderbilt will cost, including settings, \$25,000.

They are of bronze and fac similes of those of the

Church of San Angelo at Kome.

NOT FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

The free ice-water fountain at the Post Office was open and well patronized vesterday. The street urchin has no gratitude in his soul, for he steals the cup whenever opportunity offers.

Patrick Powers, forty-two years old, of No. 413
West Thirteenth-st., while intextented yesterday, jumped into the North River at the foot of Thirteenth-st., "to have a swim," as he said. He was drowned.

drowned.

BROOKLYN.

Two large buildings are going up at Eighth-st, and Second-ave. One will be used for an oil works and the other for making canvas bags.

It was a Packer Institute girl, who on Saturday, when getting out of a boat in which she had been rowed around the lake in Prospect Park, remarked, "I am so glad to get on terra cotta again."

Dr. Alexander McClellan, of No. 119 Pacific-st, one of the oldest physicians in Brooklyn, which walking in Court-st, last evening, was seized with an attack of verigo. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken home, where his condition is regarded as serious. Dr. McClellan is eighty-five years of age, and has lived for a long time in Brooklyn, where he had a large practice in former years.

Two swindless one obest of the condition of the condi lyn, where he had a large practice in former years.

Two swindlers, one short and stout and the other tall and dark-complexioned, went into a drygoods store at No. 321 Falton-st., Saturday afternoon, and made a purchase amounting to 70 cents. In payment they gave a \$20 bill, and after the change had been given them one said he had the 70 cents and pretended to return the full amount of the change, taking the \$20 bill. After they had gone it was found that only \$10 of the change had been given back. Two men of similar description succeeded in getting \$1 and a collar-button, costing 50 cents, for nothing at Fulton and Duffield-sts., later in the day, by a similar swindle, in which a \$5 bill performed the chief part.

JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY.

John York, aged forty-six, who lived in Hancockave, was killed yesterday by an engine while at work in the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the foot of Plymouth-st. He was married, and had been in the employ of the company for a number of years.

years.

Thomas Bavier, age five years, who had accompanied his parents on the excursion of St. Peter's Komaa Catholic Church, Thursday, fell from one of the barges into the river and was drowned. The body was found in the Hudson River near Hasting-

body was found in the Hudson River near Hastings yesterday, and was taken to Jersey City.

The case of Albert Sniper, of Railroad-ave., who shot himself in the head on the night of July 3, is exciting some surprise among the doctors of the Charity Hospital, where he still remains. When Sniper was taken there the doctors decided that the builet was in his brain and that he could not live. When he proved them in error, however, by continuing to live, they watched his case closely and have now come to the conclusion that he will recover. The bullet has been gradually working down through his jaw and can now be felt below the jawbone.

LONG ISLAND.

turing his skull.

PORT JEFFERSON.—No trace of the bodies of Herman Eddy and his companions, who were drowned from a yacht off Port Jefferson three weeks ago, has yet been found. The only part of the wreek seen since is an ice-box, which washed ashore at Wading River last week. Mr. Eddy has offered a liberal reward for the recovery of his son's body.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—In the Que-ms County Court of Sessions, last week, three indictments were found against Daniel H. Stone, a lawyer 80 years old, and a resident of Brooklyn. Two of the indictments charge him with perjury, on April 11, in the Circuit Court, before Judge Barnard, in the trial of the suit of Candace V. B. Booraem against him, to compel the payment of \$3,000, or the transfer to her of property valued at that sum, which, the complainant alteged, he had obtained by fraud in the foreclosure of a mortgage which she had intrusted to him. The third indictment charges Stone with perjury before the Recorder of Long Island City, May 6.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

To-DAY.

Snn rises. . . . 4.44 | Snn sets 7.28 | Clock fast. 5m. 58s Moon rises . . . 11:28 | Moon souths . 5:55 | Moon s age, days, 22 HIGH WATER TO-DAY- 4. M. Sandy Hook., 0:47 [Gov. Island., 1:30 | Hell Gate..... 3:19

HIGH WATER TO-DA . - e. M. Sandy Hook., 1:14 Gev. Island., 1:56; Hell Gate..... 3:45 CHART DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., July 16, -Charts corrected during the week ending July 16, 1881; week ending July 16, 1881;

No. of Chart. 22. Title, North Atlantic Ocean, Eastern Sheet. Correction, Light at Porte Praya.

No. of Chart. 254. Title Cape Verde Islands. Correction, Light of Porte Praya, 1881 on Cariotta Fort, Pogo Island; light on Punta Jaiungs, Brava Island.

No. of Chart. 281. Title, Mediterranean, Sheet 2. Correction, Chance in color of incht at Port Caia, Algeria.

No. of Chart. 282. Title, Mediterranean, Sheet 3. Same correction.

No. of Chart. 289. Title, Sandinia to Malta. Same correction.

No. of Chart, 289. Title, Sandina to Marta. Same correction.

No. of Chart, 19. Title, Bahawa Banks and Gulf of Florida.

No. of Chart, 19. Title, Bahawa Banks and Gulf of Florida.

No. of Chart, 32. Title, West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and
Caribbean Sea. Same correction.

No. of Chart, 555. Title, Antoniell Bay to Matalane. Correction, Reported sheal, lat. 17: 20 8, henr. 435 24 E.

No. of Chart, 797. Title, China Sea. etc. Correction, Reef reported, lat. 56 2 N, long. 103 20 E.

Saftura Religion.

Lientemant United States Navy

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORKJULY 17, 1881.

Steamer City of Richmond (Br., Leitch, Liverpool July 7, and Queenstown 8, with make and passengers to John G Dale.

Steamer Roxburgh Castle (Br., Turpin, Newwort 14 days, with indue and passengers to Bowring & Archibaid.

Steamer Canima (Br.) Daytes, 84 Johns N.F. and Halifax, with make and passengers to A.E. Outerbrydge & Co. Steamer E.C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D.C., and Alexandria, with make and passengers to J. I. Roome, Pr. Steamer Breakwater, Halphars, Lewes, Dei, with make and passengers to Old Dominion 8s.Co.

Steamer Guarens, Rearse, Boston, with make and passengers to H.F. Dimock.

Stenner Gianers, Rearse, Boston, with indse and passengers to H F Dimock.

178 The following vessels arrived yesterday, but were not inserted in shipping news:

Bark Acacia, of Boston, Anderson, Progress 37 days, with hemp to order, vessel to James W Elwell & Co.

Bark Anskin (Nor.) Spalberg, St Jago Janes, and Guantanano July 2, with sugar to J de Rivera & Co; vessel to C Tobias & Co.

Brig Arroct, of Macbias, Small, Nassun, NP, 12 days, with logwood and 3 passengers to J B Brown, vessel to Simpson, Chapp & Co.

Schir T B Wotherspoon, Shepherd, Savanna la Mar June 23, with sugar logwood and 3 passengers to R McD Kirkland; vessel to B F Mccail & Co.

Schir Lozama (Hayt), Bahn, Cape Haytien 13 days, with logwood to Kunhardt & Co. vessel to master.

Schir Cumberland, of Portland, Webbier, Turk's Island 9 days, with sail to F D Moulton & Co; vessel to B F Metcail & Co.

Schir Louisa A. Atkim, Cape Haytien 13 days, with sngar and logwood to J Harby Moses & Co.

Schir Louisa A. Atkim, Cape Haytien 13 days, with logwood, hides, etc. to S Micheleng vessel to Island I Staples.

Schir Louisa A. Atkim, Cape Haytien 13 days, with cedar to Theband Brost vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

SUNSET—Wind at Sandy Hook, moderate, N NW; clear, At City island, fresh, NW, clear.

SUNSET—Wind at Sandy Hook, moderate, N NW; clear.
At City island, fresh, NW; clear.
THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.
PORTICE PORTICE

LONDON, July 17—Steamer Wicland, from New-York for Humburg, arrived off scilly to-day.

QUERNSTOWN, July 17—Siled, steamer Scythia from Liver-pool for New-York. Also at 10 a in, steamer. Nevada from Liverpool for New-York. Laverpool for New York.

MCVILLE, July 17—Arrived, steamer Sardinlan from Mentreal on her way to Liverpool.

HAVILL, July 17—Arrived, steamer Labrador from New-York.

York.

AMERICAN POUTS.

Bostov, July 17—Arrived, steamer Seminole from Savannah.
Sailed, steamer Iberian.
PRILABILITIS, July 17—Arrived, steamers Hercules from
Newbory port, J W Everman from Richmond, Reading from
Salem. Salen,
Salied, steamer Williamsport,
Balaintone, July 17 - Arrived, steamers Octobara from New-york, it William from Philadelphila.
SAVANNAH, July 17 - Arrived, steamer Saragossa from Balti-more.

For Later Shipping News, if any, See Pitth Pages

Announcements.

COMMUNION WINE.

EARL & WILSON'S "short band" collars and

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington ave. near 25th at. Hours, 8 to 1 and 5 to 7. Attention to Gentlemen.

It is worth remembering that TARRANT'S FLIZER APERUSY is the concentrated duplicate of the cele-rated German Spring, whose name it bears, and whose vir-les it so emineutly contains.

TO TRAVELLERS.

Do not leave the city without a bottle of
Do. Tourast Venettan Linuary.

It cares Cholera, Dysentery, Colle. Seasickness, &c. It is
perfectly innocent to take internally. Over 300 physicians
recommend it. Warranted for over theiry-four years, and not
a bottle returned A few drops parter any water and make
by all druggists.

FURNITURE

MID-SUMMER PRICES.

Those who contemplate furnishing in the Fall may secure a large saving by placing their orders now. Being short of work at our factories, we will positively accept orders at cost of production,

Also compare our prices on ready-made fur

We are fully 20 per cent below the lowest. "BEE'V OF THE MARKET."

GEO. C. FLINT & CO., Stores 104, 106 and 108 West 14th-st.,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES., ONE DOOR WEST OF STHAVE. Our Factory, Nos. 154 and 156 West 19th st., is superintended by Mr. H. C. Giinsman, of the late firm of J. Zeigler & Co. Hard-wood work for house interiors, offices, banks, &c.



RUPTURE

Duplex Safety Boiler Co.

Dexter Automatic Cut-off Engines. 34 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. 45 Franklin-st., Chicago

OTIS ELEVATORS.

ness of the Organs of Generation, &c., speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC FILL. Two be six boxes are usually sufficient. Price, \$1 per box. Six boxes \$6. Send for circular. Prepared by WINCHESTER, & CO., themist, 27 John-St. Now-York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Impotence, Weak-